Jua Co

and do you desire to be heard in person or by counsel, now or at what time?" Mr. Simonton stated that he was ready to answer, and to answer now; and thereupon entered upon a defence of considerable length, in conclusion asking the privilege of being heard by counsel.

ceeded against for the said alleged contempt,

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved the fol lowing:
J. W. Simonton having appeared at the bar of the House according to its order, and the cause shown for the said contempt being insufficient: Therefore,

Resolved, That the said J. W. Simonton be

continued in close custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or, in his absence, by William G. Flood, during the balance of this session, or until dis-charged by the further order of the House, to be taken when he shall have purged the con-tempt upon which he was arrested, by testifying before said committee.

The question was taken, and decided in the

affirmative-yeas 135, nays 34. Mr. Orr moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on

Before the question was taken. Mr. Smith, of Alabama, asked consent

submit the following: Whereas the House has ordered Mr. J. W. Simonton to be punished for contempt; and whereas the reason assigned by the said Simonton is, that he is unwilling to violate confidence: and whereas it is the duty of the House to give said Simonton a chance to be released; There-

Resolved, That the Clerk be required to call the roll alphabetically, and that each member, in answering to his name, rise in his place, and indicate whether or not he is willing to release Mr. Simonton from the obligations of secrecy.

Objection was made; and then, at ten minutes to five o'clock, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857.

Office, No. 561 Seventh street, between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

Unfortunately for us, the work of renewing our list, which was going on handsomely, is greatly interfered with. We suppose that in many parts of the country it is impossible for subscribers to reach their post offices, and those who had undertaken the task of beating up for subscriptions, may be so delayed as to give over, discouraged. We hope not. We have continued to issue our usual edition, so that we can readily supply the numbers from the beginning of the volume, and to those who wish to preserve unbroken files. As soon as the weather will permit, will not our friends resume the work that has been suddenly sus-

Mr. Gippings, by the advice of his physician has left Washington, and gone home. He requires rest and perfect exemption from excite ment. His many friends in Washington feel much anxiety in regard to the consequences of his late attack

FREE LABOR .- Mr. George W. Taylor, of Philadelphia, has, for the last ten years, been sedulously engaged in promoting the Free Labor cause, by maintaining, at considerable expense and labor, a periodical, advocating the movement, and sustaining an establishment for furnishing supplies of Free Labor Dry Goods and Groceries, as will be seen by an advertisement in our columns. We commend his enterprise to the attention of our readers.

LET US TAKE CARE OF OUR ALLIES.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a Demo cratic paper, long know for Wheel Reputition itself by opposing the policy of the present Administration, in its recognition of the "Softs." in contradistinction to the "Hards," of New York, now that its neighbor, the Enquirer. appears to be committed to ultra measures, has tacked ship, and is standing on a different course. It is "national, eminently national." hates sectionalism, hates it intensely-and thinks the Northern Democracy ought not to be called upon to sacrifice itself to extreme measures. Of course, it cannot be expected that two leading organs in the same place should play exactly the same tune.

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner. LET US TAKE CARE OF OUR NORTHERN AL-LIES-WE NEED THEM

Two things follow, of necesity, viz: 1st, that othern measures and dogmas not embraced in the platform of National Democracy, and inconsistent with the essential con-servatism of the Democratic party as a national organization, must be frowned upon by the party at the South; and, 2d, that in our vocacy of the conservative national measures and principles which do belong to the scheme of National Democracy, we must not forget, in choosing our modes and terms of doing so, that our party pervades the whole North, and embraces a considerable fraction of the Northern people, who may be overthrown by our own giddiness and folly.

Of the class of measures essentially in con-

flict with those embraced in the Democratic schedule, the insane proposition to revive the African slave trade, which has been broached by notoriety seekers and madcap visionaries at the South, to put down the price of labor to nothing, and fill the South with gibbering idiots, voracious consumers, and brute imbeciles-and the other proposition, long ago tried and found don the policy of Federal imposts on foreign trade, and to resort to excise levies-filling the land with swarms of petty Federal office-holders, as numerous and pestiferous as the frogs or the locusts or the lice of Egypt—these propositions, and such as these, we hold it to be the daty of the National Democracy of the South not only to condemn, oppose, and to scout, but to treat as at war with the whole schedule of Democratic measures, and really, if not intentionally, as inimical to the National Democratic party as Know Nothingism or Abolitionism itself. * * * Need we show the urgent necessity for ob-

serving these counsels, beyond the obvious propriety which they carry in their simple enunciation? Pray, how and by whose agency did it happen that the principles and measures of the National Democracy were supported in every locality of the North, supported success-fully in many cities and districts, supported effectively and triumphantly in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois? It was by National Democrats engaged in no holyday work. It was a dress parade, a sham battle, we had at the South. We are puffed up with valor, and inflated with superabundant courage, at our easy victory—and our giddy holyday sol-diery naturally feel, that after so facile a triumph they can carry any absurdity and ultraism a

the next encounter. * * *

Holyday giddy Democrats of the South may think it an easy matter to invent absurd propo-sitions, and to use them as ladders to climb to the pinnacles of notoriety; but the party which a national policy, creed, and vitality, and which has a devoted army of self-sacrificing soldiery at the North-standing, in the throat of danger, under the eye of a vigilant, malignant, and unrelenting enemy—is bound to conitself with the antics of its clowns!

the Democratic organization. To preserve the be supported by a levy on all the householders

for new and daring enterprises. Meanwhile, Mr. Buchanan will please take notice that this moderate and "national" policy is counselled, not by the Richmond Enquirer, but by the

SECURITY OF SLAVE SOCIETY

The following editorial from the Richmond Va.) Enquirer, of January 8th, is quite suggestive. Recollect-a few months ago, the solid preparation of Virginia for a state of war was vaunted loudly by that paper and by Governor Wise, in manifestoes without number. Virginia was a match for a world in arms. A very little thing was the Union to Virginia. Virginia held the Federal Government to be ighter than chaff-at twenty-four hours notice. could put one hundred thousand armed men in the field, thoroughly disciplined, amply provisioned, ready at a moment's warning to capture the United States forts and arsenals, march upon Washington, and take possession of the President, Cabinet, Archives, and Congress to

Again-what paper has so eloquently set forth the manifest blessings of Slavery? O, the failure of free Society! O, the triumph of slave Society! How docile, how subordinate, how affectionate the slave; how wedded to the master: how productive: how fat, and cosy, and jolly; how free from responsibility and care; how well trained to appreciate his high privileges; how beautifully harmonized the reations of Labor and Capital! At last, the world is beginning to open its eyes to the sublime truth, the revelation first made to the South, that Slavery is the only refuge on earth from the curses of free society and hireling labor-and the time is coming when the poor, starved, degraded white laborer, convinced by our arguments, will knock at the door of that blissful heaven now vouchsafed alone to the

Bear in mind these charming representations, while reading the following very practical article from the Enquirer:

NECESSITY AND PLAN OF ASPERMANENT PA-No doubt, the recent rumors of impending nsurrection have excited a sensation of uneasiness and apprehension throughout the community. It is fortunate, indeed, that we have only to deplore a passing panic, since the developments have revealed so very prevalent a spirit of mutiny, if not a general purpose of revolt, among the slave population. If the affair s to be turned to proper account, we may congratulate ourselves on securing the safety of the community at the trifling inconvenience of

a momentary alarm.

There is reason to fear, we know, lest this happy escape may induce the belief that the cry of danger in the first instance was a false alarm, and people may now be disposed to ridicule their idle apprehensions. In such an event, the negro-population will be indulged in a still greater license of conduct, the rigor of our police will be still further relaxed, and our social system will be more exposed than ever to the peril of a sudden servile revolt. In this way the salutary lesson of these recent disturbances will be perverted to our own inse-curity, and we may have to suffer the penalty a foolish contempt of a providential admo-

discovered an insubordinate impulse, and very generally entertained some indefinite idea of vest consequence. Shall we make no pro-vision against the danger to which we find ourselves perpetually exposed? All sensible men will acknowledge the pertinency of this in-

In every community on earth, the security of ociety is protected by adequate arrangements for the prevention and suppression of sedition or revolution. But, in Virginia, a long exempion from any sort of social violence has bego ten a sense of security which scorns either police or military protection. Few people understand how utterly destine this State is of the revolt. We have no permanent patrol; and it is quite impracticable to provide an efficient system on the spur of a sudden alarm. Besides, that would be to lock the stable after the horse is stolen; for the end and function of a patrol is to detect the earliest insubordia nate movement, and to prevent any combinawe thus exposed to the hazards of an unexpected outbreak, but we are absolutely destitute of the military force for its suppression.

The last report of the Adjutant General the State discloses a condition of things which should not be suffered to continue for another moment. To be sure, the Governor's staff is large enough for the Generalissimo of an infinite army, but the entire military force of the State might be garrisoned in a country meeting-house, or paraded on the playground of an old-field school. It is questionable if the abolition of the old militia system was a politic measure; it was certainly unwise to supply no substitute, and to leave the State without any sort of military establishment. But for the holiday regiment of the gallant Colonel August, and an occasional company in some of the inwould not suffice for a salute on the fourth July. Yet we have an abundance of raw material, in arms and ammunition, and in the brave spirit of our people.

This statement should convince everybody of the need of some more satisfactory preparation against a possible outbreak am slave population. Our deficiencies indicate the points to be protected; and we should be careful to secure our social safety by some adequate agency of preventiou and suppression. The people are very generally agreed that the Legislature must establish some military system or other, whether on the voluntary principle, or after the good old fashion of our fathers, who responded to the call of their country on the day of muster, in shirt sleeves and with walking cane. But less thought seems to be bestowed upon what we regard the more important regulation, viz: the establishment of a permanent patrol in the country.

The existing system, or, rather, no system of patrol, is not only inadequate to its purpose, but is liable to much abuse. Now, the plan we propose contemplates the organization of a patrol force in each magisterial district of the State, to be composed of persons of good character, to be supported by a levy on their respective bailiwicks, to be held to a rigid official responsibility, and to be constantly employed in preserving order and quiet among the negro population. Perhaps, by increasing the pay and numbers of the present constabu-lary, the duties of a patrol might be imposed upon them. The two systems readily admit of

We submit these suggestions with the view of directing the public mind to the subject. If any crude idea of our own may be developed into a practicable system by some more capable person, we shall be very happy to present his plan to the public. All are agreed that the safety of the community is not now sufficiently protected; let every one contribute what he can to supply the deficiency. Our columns are open to correspondents.

Are not our friends in the free States resting n false security? If such dangers beset that perfect form of social life, called Slavery, how is Free Society to escape? Why is it that no precautionary measures are adopted to prevent the insurrection of hireling labor? Suppose, borrowing a hint from the Enquirer, we suggest the plan of a permanent patrol in the free States, to preserve them against the uprising of their industrial classes. Let it embrace the organization of a patrol force in each county, to be To maintain our power, we must preserve composed of gentlemen of good character, to

have lost-and then-and then-time enough them; in every way maintain order and quiet

It is painful, on some accounts, to indulge n mockery on so grave a subject; but those who are familiar with the miserable tirades of the champions of Slavery against free labor voked.

POSITION DEFINED-NO APOLOGIES.

The President, in his Annual Message, acsed the Republican Party of harboring the rpose to interfere, by force or legislation, for ne abolition of Slavery in the States. The ccusation was repeated in the Senate and Iouse of Representatives, in every variety of form, by members of the Buchanan Party. rom free and slave States, for the purpose of ustifying the extreme Southern men in the sition they had taken, of virtual resistance the inauguration of Colonel Fremont, had e been elected, and also to prejudice the Reublican Party in the free States, by alienating rom it the majority of their citizens, who beieve that Slavery within the States is beyond the jurisdiction or action of the Federal Govroment. Convince them that the Republican Party really harbors the purpose imputed to it, and they will not only cease to regard with adignation the defiant position of Southern extremists," but withhold their suffrages from en whom they will consider as mere Revoluionists. The leaders of the Buchanan Party ere pertinacious in the accusation, and, enirely overlooking the Republican platform, arbled loose reports of stump speeches, and quoted, now, from the disciples of Gerrit Smith, then, from the school of Mr. Garrison, holding the Republican Party responsible for their utterances.

What was to be done? Did the Republican epresentatives and Senators in Congress entertain any such purpose or not? If not, would it have been right to ignore or evade the accusa- of the American People? But, ruin would not tion, and thereby not only virtually give currency to a Libel, but to a Libel intended and calculated, as they believed, to do great mischief? Did they believe that the Party they ton or rice, for both of which the market is represent entertained any such purpose? If not, would they not have been recreant to their highest obligations, to suffer it to be misrepre- the end, by subjecting the planters to compeented, and that, too, to its hurt?

But one answer can be given. Their duty was to tell the truth and confound the false accuser. If they did not hold, with Gerrit Smith, that the Federal Government, through Congress or the Supreme Judiciary, has a right Mr. Garrison, that "the Constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," them from saying so? By what code of honor or morality am I bound to admit by my silence ed men; they have their own doctrines and the great object-the final extinction of Sla-

very in a peaceful and beneficent way? Some of the Republican members of Congress may have devoted too much attention to the charges preferred against them : some may have shown undue sensitiveness: some, in their anxiety to vindicate themselves against the charge of intending forcible interference within the States, may have forgotten to assert the right of man everywhere, to protest, to exert his moral influence, against the wrongs of manjeverywhere. But it is not true.

with a great profusion of explanations and apologies to the slaveholders." They have denied the imputations of their adversaries, they have defined their own position, they have boldly declared their adherence to the doctrines and policy promulgated in the Republican ion, they have turned upon their accusers, exposed the double-dealing by which they achieved many of their successes at the North. their odious doctrines of Squatter Sovereignty, Federal Slavery, and the superior blessedness of slave labor and slave society. Call you this apologizing to slaveholders? What! has it ome to this, that a member must admit, by silence or evasion, that he is an "incendiary," "fanatic," or " cut-throat," to prove his title clear to a "backbone?" Must be proclaim is opponents a storm of fiery epithets, to demnstrate that he is a great-hearted reformer?

For one, we are not greatly disturbed by false accusations; very small space have we ever occupied in defending ourselves; but it is not worth while to permit our good to be evil spoken of. If we held the doctrine of Mr. Smith or Mr. Garrison, we should say so: as we do not, and never did, we say that. Have we not a right to our position. and have we not a right to define and maintain it? Are not those gentlemen even more careful in this work of definition? Alas fine their positions, and disclaim concurrence with Republicans : but if the Republicans exercise the same right, O, they are cringing, they are apologizing to slaveholders!

The true policy is, to make short work of definitions and explanations. We do not choose to stand upon the defensive; we do not permit our adversaries to make the issues for we do not allow ourselves to be arraigned at their bar. So vulnerable and indefensible are their principles and measures, that we can occupy our time to better purpose in assailing and exposing them, than in repelling their senseless charges of "disunionism," "fanaticism," and "incendiarism."

CHINESE TROUBLES .- It seems that the Amercaus in Canton were not so deeply involved in the late troubles there as was at first represented. The United States frigate Portsmouth had once returned a fire from a Chinese fort. but that was all. The cause of the British quarrel was, the rescue by the Chinese authorities of a number of Chinese criminals, from a act should not be repeated, Admiral Seymour proceeded to bombard the city. A detachment then attacked the city, entered it, and sacked the palace; and in this party were several American volunteers, our Consul at Hong Kong, General Keenan, among them, who distinguished himself by his daring.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM GREAT BRITAIN .-

THE SUGAR TAX AGAIN.

and free society, will admit that it is fairly pro- sugar crop. Why make a steadily-increasing procedure. It seems to us that this is much pondence and the delivery of our paper. population dependent upon so fluctuating a safer, and better every way, than to leave the crop, which, at the best, can supply but a third | whole subject to be determined at the discretion

render us independent of the foreign supply, if we secure it against competition long enough for the profitable investment of sufficient labor and capital. This is true-and it is no less true, that without such protection, we should in due time accomplish the same result-we think, in a better way. But who makes any such assumption in relation to the sugar growth? All the protection in the world cannot bring it up to the demand-cannot enable the planters to render us independent of foreign supplies. We have always been, and shall always be, dependent upon other countries for the larger portion of our consumption. The sugar tax, then, cannot be justified by the doctrine of Protection. It is simply in the nature of an onerous and a perpetual bounty, paid by the millions of the People, to between two and three thousand planters, to enable them to live luxuriously.

Withdraw protection, says the Bulletin, and many of the planters would be ruined. Be it so-is the temporary loss of a few hundred planters to outweigh the rights and interests follow. If the planters could not raise sugar profitably without protection, they would transfer their capital and force to the growth of cotalways brisk. But, it is quite likely that the abolition of the protective duty would, in tition, make them more thrifty, more careful, more economical, more attentive, and therefore more productive. Security against competition is not the best way to promote indus-

try and invention. But, says the Bulletin, abolish our protective to abolish Slavery within the States; or with duties, and you will soon see the Spanish Government laying additional export duties, so that the price of sugar will still be kept up. and ought to be abrogated, what should hinder | Very well-its folly then will afford the very protection which, you say, is necessary to the American planter. If the Spanish Governthat I hold opinions which I do not hold, that ment is fool enough to oppress its subjects, I favor a policy which I do not favor, but be- diminish consumption, and of course produclieve to be injurious? We respect the gentle- tion, by absurd duties, giving rise to enormous men named : they are bold, manly, large-heart prices, then there is no necessity for the American Government to play the fool too.

policy, and adhere to them; but, to prove our As for the sectional clamor got up by a few ndependence and courage, is it necessary that | Southern papers against the repeal of the tax, we should endorse their peculiar doctrines, or it is ridiculous. One hundred thousand hogs-Although no actual outbreak has occurred mong the negro population of Virginia, yet we not only disbelieve them, but believe that tute a great Southern interest. The seven or both north and south of that line. hardly dependent for existence on twenty-four hundred planters.

We suppose the People of the South, like their brothren of the North, use a good deal of sugar, and would have no more objection than they, to paying six cents a pound, instead of twelve or fifteen. The sugar tax is a national wrong-all sections would be benefitted by its

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

The following bill passed the House last Phursday, only twelve submorce the altendance of

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, dec., That any person summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress, to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter before either House, or any committee of either House of Congress, who shall wilfully make default, or platform; not content with this defensive posi- who, appearing, shall refuse to answer any question pertinent to the matter of inquiry i sideration before the House or committee by which be shall be examined, shall, in addition to the pains and penalties now existing, be liable denounced the disloyalty to the Union, betrayed by many of them at the South, and refuted court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the common jail not less than one ment nor more than twelve months.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That no

person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of either clear to a "backbone?" Must be proclaim any court of justice or subject to any penalty doctrines he does not like, rail, rant, hurl upon or forfeiture, for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House or any committee of either House of Congress, as to which he shall have testified whether before or after the date of this act; and that no statement made or paper produced any witness before either House, or before committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice; and no testify to any fact or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touchmore careful in this work of definition? Alas may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render for the Republicans! Radical Abolitionists him in amous. Provided, That nothing in this and Disunion Abolitionists may severally deact shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid when a witness shall fail to testify, as provide

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the previous sections of this bill, and the facts shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of this House or the President of the Senate to certify the fact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it-shall be to bring the matter before the graud jury, for their action.

If this bill become Law, gentlemen who shall hereafter prefer charges of corruption against members of Congress, will, of course, be prepared to produce their evidence; and members, knowing that the sweetly constraining force of Law will bring out the Truth, will find themselves braced up in their purpose to lead a pure and pions life.

The bill was opposed in the Senate by Messrs Hale, Seward, Pugh, and Wilson, chiefly on the ground that it was hastily drawn up, and might work detriment to the liberties of the citizen; but on the question of its passage, Messrs. Hale, Pugh, and Wilson, alone voted in the negative. British vessel called the Arrow, in violation of Possibly, time may show defects in it : some the treaty of 1842. The criminals were at last of its provisions are not sufficiently guardreturned; but as the Chinese officials refused ed; but we trust it will have the effect of to apologize, or give assurance that such an bringing to light "the hidden works of darkness." People ought to be prepared to tell the ruth, and if they refuse, be compelled to do so. The measure has nothing to do with the liberty of the press-it applies equally to all citizens, whoever they may be-the editor or the letterwriter may write just as freely as ever, provided that, when he charges members of Congress with corruption, be he prepared boldly to name them, and produce his evidence.

of a popular body, acting without fixed princi-The Bulletin says protection has been ex- ples, exercising an almost unlimited power, at tended to the iron, cotton, and woollen interests a time when passion, prejudice, or party spirit, of the North-why withhold it from the sugar | might bear sway. So repugnant is this power interest of the South? We are not a Protecto to the popular sentiment, that hitherto the attionist, but the doctrine of Protection, absurd tempt to exercise it has resulted, not in constrainas it is, does not propose to foster the growth or ing the unwilling witness to disclose the truth. manufacture of what may not be finally so de- but in making a kind of a martyr of him, to be veloped, as to need no protection. It assumes admired in proportion to his endurance. Should that we can produce enough iron at home, to the bill receive the signature of the President, hereafter the witness will understand precisely his legal duties and responsibilities; he will know that, if he refuse to answer, he will be liable to arrest and trial, by the court of the District, for misdemeanor, and, on conviction, to fine and imprisonment; and he can expect no more sympathy than other offenders. If, as has been suggested, the questions propounded in the course of the investigation, in his judgment, affect his liberties as an American citizen, he can refuse to answer, and trust to the jury and the court for the protection of his rights.

> HITTING HIS FRIENDS .- Governor Willard of Indiana, who was lately complimented by Mississippi with a public dinner, for his devotion o Southern doctrines, in his Inaugural, commenting upon the proscription of foreign-born citizens, hits his friends, the Border Ruffians. pretty severely:

"To secure the great privilege of determ ing their officers by the voice of a major-ity, mankind have struggled for ages; and now, when it is secured, shall it be thrown away by selfish ambition? Are not the freenen who conquer freemen by violence, as much vrants over their fellow citizens as the de who subdues his people by the sword? You should regard that man who deprives a legal voter of his suffrage as an enemy to liberty tyrant, not satisfied that man should be fre

GOVERNOR GEARY'S MESSAGE. We are indebted to a friend for a cop

Governor Geary's message, delivered at I ompton, January 13, 1857. Had we room e should like to publish the whole; but we must confine ourselves to making a few extracts, recommending to the Legislature the repeal of certain statutes:

"The Territorial Government should absta from the exercise of authority not clearly degated to it, and should permit all doubtful que ions to remain in abeyance until the forma

of a State Constitution.

"On the delicate and exciting question of Slavery, a subject which so peculiarly engaged the attention of Congress at the passage our organic act, I cannot too earnestly invoke you to permit it to remain where the Constiution of the United States and that act place it, subject to the decision of the courts up all points arising during our present info

"The repeal of the Missouri line, which was a restriction on popular sovereighty, anew con secrated the great doctrine of self-governmen and restored to the people their full control

sound policy require that the Legislature should confine itself to such subjects as will when a sufficient population is here, and the choose to adopt a State Government, that the shall be 'perfectly free,' without let or drance, to form all their domestic institut in their own way,' and to dictate that form Government which, in their deliberate judg

ment, may be deemed proper. "Many provisions of chaper 66, entitle 'Elections,' are ojectionable. Section 11th, requiring certain test oaths, as pre-requisites to the right of suffrage, is wrong, unfair, and unequal unon citizens of different sections of quire obedience to any special enactment. The peculiar features of these test oaths should pe abolished, and all citizens presumed to law-abiding and patriotic, until the contrar clearly appears. Sworn obedience to partie ar statutes has seldom secured that object Justice will ever commend itself to the support of all honest men, and the surest means of

suring the ready execution of law is to make it so pre-eminently just, equal, and impartis "Section 36th deprives electors of the great safeguard of the purity and independence

the elective franchise. I mean the right vote by ballot, and after the first day of l vember, 1856, requires all voting to be viva voce. This provision, taken in connection with section 9th, which provides that 'if all the votes offered cannot be taken before the ho appointed for closing the polls, the judges shall, by public proclamation, adjourn such election until the following day, when the polls shall again be opened, and the election con tioned as before, &c., offers great room for fraud and corruption. Voting viva voce, the condition of the poll can be ascertained at any moment. If the party having the election offi-cers are likely to be defeated, they have the option of adjourning for the purpose of drum ning up votes, or, in the insane desire for vic tory, may be tempted to resort to other means even more reprehensible. The right of voting by ballot is now incorporated into the Consti-tutions of nearly all the States, and is classed with the privileges deemed sacred. The arguments in its favor are so numerous and over whelming, that I have no hesitation in recon mending its adoption. The election law should be carefully examined, and such guards thrown around it as will most effectively secure the sanctity of the ballot-box, and preserve it from the taint of a single illegal vote. The man who will deliberately tamper with the elective franchise and dare to offer an illegal vote, strikes at the fountain of justice, undermines the pil lars of society, applies the torch to the temple of our liberties, and should receive severe punish-ment. As a qualification for voting, a definite period of actual inhabitancy in the Territor the exclusion of a home elsewhere, should be rigidly prescribed. No man should be per mitted to vote upon a floating residence. Eshould have resided within the Territory for period of not less than ninety days, and in the district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election. All the voters should be registered and published for a certain time previous to the election. False voting should be severely punished, and false swearing to secure a vote visited with the pain

and penalties of perjury. "In this connection, your attention i nvited to chapter 92, entitled 'Jurors.' This chapter leaves the selection of jurors to the absolute discretion of the Marshal, Sheriff, or Constable, as the case may be, and affords great room for partiality and corruption. The nam of all properly qualified citizens, without party distinction, should be thrown into a wheel or box, and, at stated periods, under the order of the Courts, jurors should be publicly drawn by responsible persons. Too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the right of trial by esponsible persons. Too many jury, in order that it may still continue to oc-cupy that cherished place in the affections of the people so essential to its preservation and

"The 122d chapter, in relation to 'Patrol is unnecessary. It renders all other propert liable to heavy taxation for the protection of slave property, thus operating unequally upon citizens, and is liable to the odious charge of being a system of espionage, as it authorizes the patrols, an indefinite number of whom may

alienate it, certainly reduces it to a definite | The Mails.—The snow, ice, and cold, make | the lessons we gather from the history of one | is eminently qualified to do justice to its merit The New Orleans Bulletin, upholding the quantity in a large number of cases. It defines bad work with the mails. We get our papers or another of the persons who move back and are to the point. sugar tax, says, "our sugar crops are sub- contumacy in a witness, as contempt makes it and letters, if at all, quite irregularly; our forth through her story; but it is merely a "Lord Lewson Gower, now Lord Ellesme ject to large fluctuations." Very true; but our population is not. The crop of human beings makes it the data of the Latinian translation of Faust, which has its merits, but is quite too free in the ren population is not. The crop of human being's makes it the duty of the Judiciary to try and no time for the last twenty years has the the energetic putting forth of conscious powers, does not increase and decrease to suit the punish it under the rules regulating judicial weather interfered so much with our corres- with little of trust or aid from above. There tions. Subsequently appeared a metrical ver

The Rebiel.

among them to acquaint himself with the facts so wondrously forgotten. It is an unexplained of their history. A follower of Penn, with phenomenon, but for the darker view we have whom they in common with others made a to see the human heart in, as "deceitful and treaty, and yet more, we trust, too, a disciple desperately wicked," that the Sacred Scriptures of a Compassionate Redeemer, who would save all and every one who will come to Him, in the spirit of brotherhood and sympathy for the oppressed of every name and race, he stands up boldly for the right, and tells of broken treaties and violated obligations, robbery, and circumvention, which the Indian has suffered from the hands of a nation that is rearing the monuments of its greatness over the hearthstones and graves of his fathers. He gives a to stand forth as a Father, as our Heavenly condensed summary of the intercourse of the Father, and yet He who taught to all mankind Shawnees with the Colonists, and subsequently that most sublime prayer, and for whose sake with this Republic, by which it would appear, our Creator seems, in his own Revelation, to that from their first treaty with Penn, in 1682, up to 1755, they lived in unity with their white Father, and over whom, as his "beloved Lord," the repeal of the duty on sugar. Indeed, we brethren, principally confined to the Atlantic regions of the Middle States, though reaching should scarcely seem to be in the mind or the sometimes to the Carolinas, and even in their memory of the depicted minister of the Gospel, of the manufacture of maple sugar. The ob roving penetrating as far as New Mexico. which is glad tidings to the wretched, and gives ject of the introduction of the Chinese sugar About this latter period of 1755, roused by rest to the weary and heavy-laden. How much cane is to enable farmers to make their own some outrages from the Colonists, they partly they lose of hold on soul-sympathy and the glow sugar or molasses. It seems to be demonstraoined the French, and contributed their aid to of an unutterable fervency of spirit, who, in ted that the plant can be successfully cultivated the memorable defeat of Braddock. During their semi-religious writings, can content them- as far north as 41° or 42° of north latitude, and the Revolutionary War, they also evinced a selves with drawing forth the imperfect exhi- possibly further. It possesses, also, the advandegree of hostility; and subsequently, smarting | bitions of hearts swayed by a host of conflicting | tage of being raised yearly from the seed, and under their wrongs, they were found in deadly interests, and yet make scarcely an allusion to is a fodder plant of no common excellence. conflicts with our own troops. By a succession | His recorded experience and words of promise, of treaties, and in some cases, as it would who, allying himself to our nature, drank deepseem by Mr. Harvey's statement, drawn from er than any one else could do of the cup of our the documents, subjected to the most unright. eous and deceptive dealings, one portion after other, how, by his ministry, to give strength also done in Massachusetts. These are introanother of their lands had been wrested from and grace in every hour of trial, and amid all duced by various statistics respecting the con them, their numbers have diminished till, in the varieties of life's discipline of weal and sumption as well as production of sugar, and 1854, there were only about 900 of them left; and still the cry is, "Give, give," and never does the rapacity and cupidity of the white man seem willing to say, "It is enough." Mr. Harvey tells a plain story, in simple, heart-spoken words. His aim is to present the situation of those whose cause he pleads, as it lies before his own view. His missionary labors for their welfare prove him their friend, and the many interesting facts he gives may well claim a hearing. One of the most striking of these is gathers up the separated threads, and untwists the account of the self-devotion and successful interposition of one of his brethren and predethey are mutually satisfied and happy. This cessors in behalf of a poor Indian woman and is ingeniously done; and while it lengthens out her children, whom her tribe were about to and diversifies her plot, it at the same time al. Works for THE HOTE. By the author of "Passion Plowburn as a witch. The moral heroism of this lows her to exhibit the varying characters, and man of peace, and the power exercised over the embodiments and developments of passions the deluded and yet noble-minded chief, is narrated with no attempt to embellish it; but the simple language is graphic, and charms the

we feel that if oftener such a spirit had been exhibited in the dealings with these rude sons of the forest, less frequent would have been the tales of Indian murders and outrages. Undoubtedly, there was a difference in the tribes with whom the early Colonists had to deal; and, as among all races, some were treacherous. while others were friendly; but the instances of Massasoit, Pocahontas, of Complanter, and Logan, with numerous others, shows that a kindly heart and a noble spirit were not uncommons Aguster chiers are given in this volume, and the whole is enlivened with varied descriptions of the character and manners of the Shawnees and kindred tribes, and the mis- Many of the scenes are well described, and sionary labors of the Friends among them. take strong hold on the reader's sympathies. One of the last chapters takes up the question of Slavery among the Indians; and the practice of the Quaker, or, as the Indian calls him, the "Quak-kee-lee," and the Southern Methodist Missionary, in this respect, is strongly contrasted. In a dialogue between an educated Indian and a slaveholding Missionary, there are some sarewd and severe hits at the inconsistency of the professed Christian, buying and selling his brethren, which, we presume, are taken from what the author may have heard actually urged while laboring among this tribe. A portrait of Mr. Harvey also faces the title-page of the volume, which we hope our readers will peruse for themselves, and remember the "poor Indian" in their sympathies and prayers.

SMILES AND FROWNS. By Sarah A. Wentz. New Yor

D. Appleton & Co. 1857 How a dedication, "To my father and mother who have blessed me from infancy, whose teachings, if obeyed, will bless me throughout eternity," grips in upon one's heart! What can we do with a book so consecrated? Are we going to speak of it with approbation or in censure? Reader, wait and see. We will be honest, any way. These sheets came to us in advance of their publication. We know not their author, and we have no special favor to expect from the publisher; so we mean to form, if we can, and pronounce, an unprejudiced indement, "Smiles and Frowns!" Now, is there not something ominous in that title? And shall we be blamed if we catch somewhat, too. of a mingled mood from it, as we proceed in our comments on the work? Shall we adopt the same order; or better, perhaps, in our case, reverse it, and first mark out any faults we have noticed, and then whisper some words of cheer and encouragement to one just beginning, as we presume, with a trembling step, to try the rugged told, from the Titan, called, "Greystone Hall;" paths of authorship? Yes ; that suits our ideas best, just now; and, if we might venture the hope, it would be regarded with as kindly a The opening chapters bear evidence of un-

feeling as that with which we write. tried skill. As she goes forward, the author gains more confidence, and writes with more freedom from peculiarities which mar her pages. There are occasional grammatical errors, mannerisms, and a certain stiffness and artificial construction of sentences. In her choice of words, she sometimes fails of the best for her meaning. We presume she can hardly be conscious how frequent is the recurrence of certain is, that, characterized as they are by correct freezing with cold. I have no wood and no allusions to the eye—dark eyes, blue eyes, flash-style, descriptive or argumentative, contributing money. The man from whom I have maken ing eyes, glances, looks, &c.—as furnishing the a fair supply of knowledge of history, science, this has plenty of wood. When better times main feature by which the character is read and biography, depicting, in a lively way, the and known. In this respect there is room for aspect of countries scarcely known, and pre- and pay him. If you wish to put me in jail, tion in some of the situations. There are in- sketching, they acquaint the reader with a variconsistencies in the management of the plot, and we do not find all that easy inworking and a tendency to check that inflated method of were without fuel and without food. The conoutworking of the entanglements of hearts and composition so greatly in vogue in this country,

the Democratic organization. To preserve the Democratic organization, we must save our Northern Democratic allies. To save our Northern Democratic allies, we must not call upon them to undertake or countenance extreme measures on the subject of Slavery. Give them a chance to recover them selves, and regain power in the free States they subjects, and regain power in the free States they subjects and the power in the free States they subjects and the power in the free States they are not out at a later hour than 9 o'clock pears, and regain power in the free States they of the county, to be held to a rigid responsible the new British Minister. He is unmarried, about thirty five power to summon witnesses in any investible the equality which underlies the very theory of the county, to be held to a rigid responsible the subministent of the county, to be held to a rigid responsible to the power to summon witnesses in any investible the equality which underlies the very theory of the county, to be held to a rigid responsible to the power to summon witnesses in any investigation. To save our be submined for the county, to be held to a rigid responsible to the power to summon witnesses in any investigation of speech and the privilege of discussion of speech and the privilege of discussion to summon witnesses, and uncloak error, and to punish contempt; and its power, in this respect, is almost unlimitation in the prosent of the county, to be held to a rigid responsible to the power to summon witnesses in any investigation of freedom of speech and the privilege of discussion of speech and the privilege of discussion to uncloak error, and to punish contempt; and its power, in this respect, is almost unlimitation of the power of rice dains and its power, in this respect, is almost unlimitation of the power of power to summon witnesses. The power to summon witnesses in any investigation of many at the county of discussion of the county, to seem that Lord Napier is the new Britation of the county, to seem that Lord Napier is h

are situations and states of the heart that seem | sion, by Mr. Black, a Scotchman, we think almost necessarily to suggest such a resort : more close to the original, but preserving but when we look to meet with it, it is not of the poetic spirit.

"The late Mr. McCracken, of this city, trans

How is it that the heavenly sympathizer with

human sorrows, once felt and shared in, comes not nigh to join the company, or is not permitted to breathe out a word of divine consolation A plain story of the wrongs suffered by a poor to the lone and heart-stricken? It is strange people. Mr. Harvey has lived long enough to us that this adaptation can be so overlooked, reveal, and call on us to admit. And herein only can we read the solution, that nature, the conviction of a reigning God, even a Divine Providence, may lend their ministry to these necessities of ours, but the words that fell tenderer than any ever elsewhere spoken on earth. may not call out a response from the bosom that heaves with the deepest sense of a need of them. And so that God should be permitted be made known to us as his Father and our should scarcely seem to be in the mind or the would a treatise contributing to the extension most bitter anguish, and knew better than any in different portions of the country, as he has

The volume bears marks of careful study managed skilfully. The reader is taken by surprise at last, though he may have partially guessed some of the details of the close; for, after seeming to have made the way plain to alliances that might have proved congenial. and broken asunder ties that were formed, she the snarl, and binds all at last together, so that bearings of life, as it passes in the purposes and acts of individuals, brought into closer or more distant relations, and are struck often by the deeper thought which her anatomizing process on the heart reveals. In general, she has rendered her heroes and heroines-for there seem to be more than one-true to her own conception, as it appears from the purpose of her story. Grace, Kate, Cousin Mary, Cousin John, Miss Baldwin, Miss Cardover, Mrs. Henry Judith Benzoui, as well as her husband, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Cardover, James Bedell, Walter They have their strong-drawn outlines and their peculiarities-nor could one be substituted for the other without impairing the whole. After she is fairly entered upon her story, and her own feelings bear her onward, her language is more easy, and she writes with better effect. If, as we suppose, it be a first attempt, it is promising; for, with room for much improvement-some points of which we have, we hope not unkindly, pointed out-there is evidence of a determination to take pains, and, it may be, excel. The work has cost its author reflection and care, and we think will be well received by the public.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE Of Foreign Literature. W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor, January, 1857. New York. (See Advertisement also in this Journal.) This number has been somewhat withheld by

a delay in the execution of the plates. There are admirable engravings, portraits of Dr. Chalmers, and the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II, to which an article from the North British Review, on the works of Dr. Chalmers. and an account of the Coronation ceremonies at Moscow, by the correspondent of the London Times, are fitting accompaniments. There is a choice variety of articles from different British periodicals. The most prominent of these are, The Nuns of Port Royal," from the London Quarterly Review: two from the Titan, viz: "Notes and Gleanings in Science," and "Memoirs of the Duke of Saint Simon," a good pendant to which is, "French Newspapers," from Bentley's Miscellany. Tait's Magazine, one of the best of its kind, furnishes a paper "The Lost Faculty; or, the Sixth Sense." One of the readable notices of a volume of memoranda or literary gossip, drawn from Bentley's Miscellany, is as a sort of review of "The Remains of John Bysom;" a weird story, well an appreciative view of "Pascal" and his works, well-written notice of a recent work, giving a and Spain," especially of the almost unknown little Republic of Andorre; a sketch of "Sir

John Ross," and his labors as an "Arctic Nav- is losing on this single supply fifteen dollars igator;" one of Mr. Spurgeon, termed "the per week. Some of the effects of the scarcit Modern Whitfield;" and one on "Diamond Washing and Cutting;" and our readers may see that there is a very pleasant admixture of topics for different tastes. One benefit of having load of wood on his shoulders. He went up to meaning. We presume she can hardly be con- these selected articles brought before the public him, and charged him with stealing it. The improvement, and so of a degree of exaggera- senting a bit here and there of humorous hopes, which lets the story go on gracefully as and which, we regret to add, is so popular. Their quiet, easy flow of words, as well as of be appointed, to visit not only negro quarters, but 'any other place,' suspected of unlawful assemblages of slaves." * * * and sorrows, crosses and counter-crosses enough 'Chapter 151, relating to 'slaves,' attacks the equality which underlies the very theory of the discipline are not wanting, and the issues of the discipline in the patrols, and indennite number of whom may be appointed, to visit not only negro quarters, but 'any other place,' suspected of unlawful and misunderstandings, reconciliations, joys, give a charm to these papers, which all must feel; and no one can long be conversant with stands firm against a Senatorial election. The House (Democratic) passed a such specimens of good writers, without receiving the patrols, and their simple mode of narration, give a charm to these papers, which all must feel; and no one can long be conversant with stands firm against a Senatorial election. The House (Democratic) passed a such specimens of good writers, without receiving the patrols, and misunderstandings, reconciliations, joys, and sorrows, crosses and counter-crosses enough for many a tale as long again. Effective scenes are not wanting, and their simple mode of narration, give a charm to these papers, which all must stands firm against a Senatorial election. The House (Democratic) passed a such specimens of good writers, without receiving the patrols, and sorrows, crosses and counter-crosses enough for many a tale as long again. ing benefit in many ways from this acquaint-

GOETHE'S FAUST. Translated by Charles Brooks. Boston

We are delighted with this metrical translaand the benefits of adversity, too, are taught in New York Evening Post, whose senior editor Governor's salary.

dering to satisfy the present taste in transla

lated, in verse, large portions of Faust, with de cided cleverness, which more than twenty years since were published in a magazine in this city conducted by C. F. Hoffman. The fragme of a translation of Faust by Shelley is well known to readers of poetry as one of the finest things of the kind in our language. If he had con pleted the work, we are not sure that we should not prefer Shelley's Faust to Goethe's. S. writer in a New England journal has late pointed out certain mistakes of the meaning nade by Shelley; but, for our part, we are will ing to forgive the mistakes for the sake of the poetry. The catalogue of metrical versions which we have read is closed by that of Brooks, recently published, which is the only comple reproduction of the original, in all its variations metre, which we have, and to the execution of which the translator has brought great art, talent, and diligence."

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE: Its History, Mode of Chinese cess in different portions of the United States of Centre, Massachusetts, Boston: John P Jewen

We should be sorry if the publication of this little pamphlet had any influence to prevent hardly think it likely to do so, any more than

The compiler of this small work has brought together a number of statements by different persons, who have experimented on the plant quite a detailed account of the introduction of this new sugar plant into France, with a deand preparation in the delineation of character scription of its character and peculiarities. As ter. In the main, the conduct of the story is there seems to be a very general disposition to try it, and large supplies of the seed are distributed in different directions from the Patent Office and other sources, the publication of this little manual on the character of the plant. mode of raising it, uses, and method of manufacture, is timely, and will be a valuable guide to the farmers and planters who may engage in these experiments. With the further prosecution of the culture, of course larger works will be forthcoming.

ers." Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1857. For sale by

A harp that strikes for Freedom! a woman's hand that tunes its "words for the hour." to pass down through weeks and years, and tell respond to manly efforts that would save our country from the curse of Heaven's judging day. The "Passion Flowers" claimed for no one's name their welcome, nor does this volume on its titlepage; but the publisher or binder has told the secret, if it were not known before, as it doubtless was to many a friend, that we owe the pleasure of our reading of these pages to the poetical taste and chastened fancy of Mrs. Howe. There are some very peautiful things in this book, and we hardly Baby," the parting from it, and "its return." rather seems to assert the strongest claim, for its sweet tenderness, and the pictured thoughts that image out the object of the mother's hal

"With the eyes that speak for the notried ho-And the little, stammering longue. And the arms, like an amulet of price,

And the curls that ring, like silver hells. With the voice's silvery claime, Each counted and combed, not broken yet

Thy beauty shall train its biossom wreath

O'er the homely fetters of care, While the household angels that cling round thy part

There, we have quoted three full stanzas; but how could we help it, bearing us as they do back into the visions of the Past, and breaking over the heart with once-beheld forms and

features, never to be seen on earth again? Mrs. Howe also has not shrunk from trying her skill with Tennyson, in his battle cleav, Hers is no mean effort, and some may think it the better of the two. We could dwell on many of these pages, and fix here and there our marks of admiration, or quotation of numerous lines fraught with rich conceits, all the more welcome for their deeper meaning or the fondness that lies enwrapped within them : but it is needless-and we should perchance be beguited beyond our limited space. One word only, in

closing, we might say to the authoress-AGAIN! FUEL FAMINE AT CINCINNATI

There has been much suffering at Cincipnati ately, from the scarcity of fuel. The low water in the Ohio, before the close of navigation by full of the strange and wonderful, as dreams, the ice, prevented the reception of adequate impressions, apparations, &c., under the title of supplies for the winter, and the railroads have since been unable to carry enough to meet the demand, Public meetings have been held to devise measures for relief; and several rail roads are transporting wood and coal at small freight. Liberal subscriptions of money are also made to purchase fuel for the poor. several of the public meetings, large indignation was bestowed on the coal-dealers for ask from the New Monthly Magazine; another, a are themselves the principal sufferers, by ing exorbitant prices; but it appears that they obliged to furnish coal upon contracts previo description of "the Border Lands of France ly made, at less than the present cost. Cincinnati Gazette establishment uses forty bushels of coal per day, delivered on contract of coal are thus described by the Cincinna Gazette:

"One night last week, one of our city offi cials saw a man come out of an alley, with a come, I will go and tell him what I have don will go to the station-house with you with word ; but, sir, for God's sake, let me talk this wood home first.' The other instance was of a sequence of their privation was, that on awa-king on Sunday morning, they found their little infant, of five months old, lying stretched out dead from privation and cold,"

bill increasing the (Democratic) Governor's salary, which must be done before he is inaugurated, or it cannot be done at all. The Sen-Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-ington, D. C. at the House refuses to pass this, because it will deprive their party of its advantion of Faust. The following remarks by the The Senate retaliates, by refusing to